THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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If the subscriber does not reque t a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

THOMAS PERKINS,
CLOCK, WATCH-MAKER, AND SILVER-SMITH,
(Market, between Front & second streets)
PITTSBURGH,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received a large and elegant assortment of

JEWELRY,

CONSISTING OF

Diamond, Pearl, Plain and Mourning Ear and Finger Rings.....Necklaces, Bracelets, Breast Lockets, Gold Chains, &c. &c.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

Consisting of Epaulets, Gold & Silver Lace-Cord, Plumes, Swords, Dirks and Sword Blades.....Also a complete assortment of

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKERS TOOLS AND MATERIALS,

CONSISTING OF

Castings, Pinions and Forged Works, Solid, Arch and moon Dials, &c.—Watch Dials and Mainsprings—Gold & Gilt Watch Hands, Chains, Keys & Seals by the Card—Cutting Nippers, Pliers, Broaches, Eye Glasses, Plain, Click and Pinion Wire, Fusee Chains, Chain Hooks and Verges—Files of almost every description—Warranted Eight day & thirty hour Clocks with or without cases to suit the purchaser.

N. B. Approved country produce taken in payment.

April, 27th. 1812.

Rich Hill Farm,
FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 2 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

NOTICE.

The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WM. WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. M'Clintock, Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted waistcoating, Albian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells,* suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.

JOSEPH BALL,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that in consequence of having declined the Hatting business, he has been enabled to enlarge his tavern, at the old stand,

SIGN OF THE BUCK,

in the diamond, where by keeping a constant and general supply of every thing necessary to accommodate both the citizen and traveller, he hopes to merit and receive an increasing share of public patronage. To his former customers he returns his grateful acknowledgements and solicits a continuance of their favors.

N. B. Those who are indebted to the subscriber will please to remark that it is indispensably necessary their accounts be closed on or before the first of June next—and those to whom I am indebted, will do a favour by calling and receiving their just demands.

JOSEPH BALL.

Pittsburgh, April 14, 1813.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.
7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.
5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.
10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermillion river.
10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable.

CHARLES SHALER.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a Shop in Market between Second & Third Streets, where he intends carrying on the

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING
AND
SILVER SMITH BUSINESS,

in all their branches. From his knowledge of the above business, and his steady attention, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Pittsburgh, 19th April, 1813.

N. B. Clocks and Watches made or repaired by the subscriber, are warranted to perform.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Morgantown, (Va.) on the 4th inst. a Negro Man named ABRAHAM, between 25 and 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; when spoken to has a down look, and keeps his right eye shut; had on when he went away a white linsey roundabout and trowsers, high crowned old castor hat and mockisons. Whoever will take up said Negro and commits him to prison, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

GEORGE DORSEY.

April 13th, 1813.

April 20th, 1813.

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL attend at the Barracks at Pittsburgh on Tuesday the 4th day of May next, in order to settle with all those who had Teams employed in the service of the United States, in the Pennsylvania line.

PHINEAS REED, *Brig. Q. M.*
2d Brig. Penn. Militia.

P. S. All Editors of papers west of the mountains will confer a favor on their friends and neighbours who have been out in the service of their country, by giving the foregoing 3 or 4 insertions.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT
COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently, it is in every sense of the word *domestic;* it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money, as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz—Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore, (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—*In the city of Baltimore, Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street; Messrs. Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street; Dr. Jesse Talbot, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets; Messrs. Warner & Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay & Market streets; Messrs. G. & R. Waite's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street; A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street; Messrs. John & Thomas Vance, stationers, No. 178, Market street: At Fell's Point, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. City of Washington, Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street; John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets; Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No 293, Market street; Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets; Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street.—At New-York, Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden-lane; Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street: Messrs. G. & R. Wait's, Nos. 38 and 64, Maiden-lane. York Town Dr. John Fisher, druggist. Annapolis. Messrs. Childs and Shaw. Georgetown Dr. John Ott, druggist. Alexandria, Dr. R. Little, druggists. Lancaster, Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. Harrisburgh, Dr. John C. Weistling, druggist. Easton, Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. Petersburgh, (Va.) Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. Hagerstown, Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. Frederick-town, Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. Winchester, Messrs. John & Abraham Miller, druggists. Hanover, Messrs. Frederick & William Sauerman, druggists. Carlisle, Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. Rock-Ville, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.*

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING SAID OIL.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for two weeks previous to the external application, then apply the oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases.—Some of the oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back bone, twice a day with the oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take 10 drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a tablespoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 5 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the oil 3 or 4 times a day.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of the Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

☞ Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

Mr. Pickering's Letters

LETTER VI.

TO THE PEOPLE
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

The first attempt of our Rulers to obtain the great loan, of sixteen millions of dollars, *towards* carrying on the war, in the *present year*, having failed, although seven per cent interest was offered, they are now going to make a fresh attempt—(on what terms is not yet known, but certainly on terms more gainful to the money lender than an interest of seven pr. cent) determined (as Johnson from Kentucky said) to give *sixteen* if they could not borrow at six per cent.—This induces me to add some further observations on

THE WAR LOAN.

Mr. Madison in his speech on the 4th inst. when entering on the second term of his presidency, appeared to rejoice in the prospect of obtaining with ease, all the monies requisite to prosecute his war against G. B. He affected to believe, that the measures of the government of *that* country had been calculated and *designed* to undermine the prosperity of *ours* but had recoiled, he said, on themselves: and in their consequences,—— "*draining or diverting the precious meats from British circulation and British vaults, have poured them into those of the United States;*" which he imagined would facilitate the contributions necessary for the war. But this fond anticipation he has already found to be an idle dream. Whatever quantities of gold and silver may have been poured into the vaults of our banks or into the strong boxes of individuals, he finds to his extreme vexation that *there* they are likely to remain without being thrown into circulation, or giving, as he expected, any "*facility for the contributions required to support the war.*" It is the *nature* of the *war*, the *violation* of the *public faith* before pledged, the introduction of, and obstinate perseverance in, a system of measures which have *ruined* our *navigation* and *commerce, destroyed* our *fisheries*, and *palsied* the *industry* of the numerous class of citizens depending on these great national employments, that have prevented the circulation of the wealth preserved among *that portion* of our merchants who have escaped the ruin which those nefarious measures tended to bring on all. And I trust those merchants and other money holders will still retain their money; until it can be applied to uses calculated to *restore prosperity*——not to complete the *ruin* of our country.

Our national rulers appear to be reduced to the condition of those individuals; who through gross misconduct, lose their credit; and yet would keep up the show of business, by borrowing money at usurious interests. By the laws of our own as well as of other countries, usurious contracts are declared void. The rates of interest allowed by the laws, may vary according to the general demand, that is, the profitable use for money among the people: but beyond those allowed rates of interest, nothing can be taken without incurring a forfeiture of the monies loaned. It is true, those rules do not impose an absolute restraint on government: but the general detestation of usury which is only a peculier name for one species of *extortion*, the general sense of *criminality* attached to it, and its actual punishment, not by a forfeiture of the debt only, but, in addition thereto, by the laws of some states, of a sum of money equal to the amount of the debt: These considerations should now effectually restrain the loan of money to the government at any rates of interest which, if the loans were made to individuals, would incur the penalties inflicted on those guilty of usury; and for the following additional reasons.

1. Because *usury* and *extortion* are in their *nature* alike criminal, whether individuals or governments are parties to the contracts.

2. Because monied men have hitherto (with few exceptions) refused to lend to the government, at six or even seven per cent interest, a refusal which has procured them honor and respect from all the real friends to justice, peace and the true interests of our country; and if the same men, tempted by the offers of extravagant interest, (premium or discounts, which would be in effect the same thing,) loan their money, they will incur everlasting disgrace, and prove, that not the honourable motive of withholding their support from *such a war*, but a spirit of *extortion* only, induced them th hold back on the first offers of the government. Such usurious loans, in their nature, involve another crime, that of bribery: The extra interest or premium, operates as an ordinary bribe.

3. Because individuals who can give good security, and particular States that have honestly and honorably maintained

their good faith, can, for laudable purposes, borrow any sums of money at common, legal interest, and, as I have understood, even for less—which demonstrates that the National Government, *if its conduct entitled it to credit*, could obtain all the monies necessary for *the welfare of the U. States.*

4. Because it will be the duty of upright men in the National Legislature, now & hereafter, to withhold their sanction from every act of usury and extortion, and to refuse to make any provision for the fulfilment of usurious contracts; and thus present lenders may, and probably will, incur the total loss of their loans ——The men who, in their public measures, especially for the last five years, have shown so little regard to the *public welfare*, or rather, who have sacrificed it to their unhallowed views and passions—cannot be expected. when their purposes have been accomplished, to pay more regard to the interests of *individuals.*

5. Usurious contracts between individuals are so secretly conducted as generally to escape detection; but all the usurious loans; will "*be proclaimed on the house top.*" Every individual lender will be known, and the rate of his *extortion.* Every man, therefore, who has any tenderness for his reputation, will avoid such loans.

6. The best of all reasons, and the noblest motive, to withhold all voluntary aids of money or services, to carry on the present war, will be because it is unnecessary and unjust; because if there were even the semblance of justice to excuse it, yet the sacrifices of the thousands of lives, and the many millions of money expended and expending in carrying it on, exceed beyond all calculation the value of its *professed* object, if *this* were attainable; *but it is not attainable*; it is therefore a war without *hope.* To expend the public money on it, then, is waste, a species of robbery committed on the national property; and the voice of the blood of slaughtered citizens will cry to *Heaven* for vengeance on the authors of this war and on the money lenders —who become their accessaries and abettors.

7 Because, as without money, and an immense quantity of it, the war, on the present magnificent plans of numerous armies and invasions, cannot be continued; those who loan their money to the government are *essentially* and principally chargeable with the *prolongation* of this great national calamity. And this is an additional reason why the lenders ought never to be reimbursed.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

March 23, 1813.

EXTRACT.

A short time since, *William Charles White*, of Worcester, Massachusetts, relinquished the station of Editor of the *National Ægis*, a democratic paper of that place; on which occasion he published an address to his readers and Patrons, from which we make the following extract:—

"Genuine republicanism, is, in its nature, mild, frank, liberal, and patriotic; and its sincere and worthy disciples is always, in some degree, distinguished for these amiable and manly virtues.—— The REAL republican cheerfully accords to his fellow beings, the same rights which he claims for himself; & knowing his own liability to err, he treats with delicacy the errors of others. He knows how to separate his neighbor's politics from the rest of his character, and to give him full credit for all his good qualities. He fears not truth; on the contrary, he assiduously courts it; and greets its presence with a sincere and cordial welcome. His heart swells with philanthrophical sentiments, & he looks with an eye of benignity on his fellowmen. He habitually contemplates the public good, with which, he never permits his private interest to hold a disproportionate competition. He is a lover of letters, and a friend of talents, a patron of genuis, an encourager of the arts, and a promoter of science.

Such is republicanism in its purest & most exalted character. This is no fancy piece—I have had the good fortune to know some gentleman to whom this discription would rigidly apply. Nay strange as it may appear to a jaundiced vision, I have had the honor of being acquainted with some *federalists*, the greatness of whose mind, and the excellence of whose hearts, have forced from me, my love and esteem.

Let us now take this picture, and contrast it with those selfish and intolerent mortals, who, whilst they give to their own passions the most extravagant indulgence, and to their own actions, the most unbridled licentiousness, are no willing that others should enjoy even a reasonable degree of liberty. I have seen such men also, who could look you steady in the face, and without a blush, call themselves the very best of republicans. Yes, in the very height of their hypocritical and frantic devotions, whilst shouting the hallelujahs of Liberty, they stand ready, sword in hand, to sacrifice at the altar of their prejudices, every one who will not join in their senseless chorus; and are prepared to stab to the heart every heretic who will not, when the signal is given, fall down and worship the idols which they have set up.

Under the pretext of advancing the public good, they seek only the gratification of their own sordid interests; and though they may have never read a book on government, are ignorant of even the alphabet of that science, they feel themselves equal to the management of the most [illegible] transactions, and are impatient to step into the highest seats of wisdom and of power. That you belong to their own party, will be no security to you, unless you will servily bend to all their views, and scandalously submit to all their drudgery. Admirable republicans! Why, they will fling poison into the cup of your social felicities; and murder the innocent joys of literary intercourse! They will even tell you with whom you may shake hands, and what shops you may trade at; and force you to measure your friendships by your politicks. Woe be unto you if you are upon terms of amicable intimacy with a *federalist!* though he may chance to be one of the most amiable of men—the best of scholars, and the most accomplished of gentlemen. But should your federal friend happen to praise you, your political ruin is inevitable; the cry of *apostacy* will be raised against you, and your name will be stricken from the roll of republicans forever."

BALTIMORE, APRIL 22.

From the movements of the enemy, a considerable body of volunteers marched express to the fort, which is about 3 miles from the city. In the evening a flag of truce came up with despatches from the admiral; which were *duly* received and forwarded to Washington.

Busy conjecture has not *supposed* to what they relate; but some think the real object was to ascertain the condition of the place, *Annapolis* having been designated as the post for receiving despatches.

A gentleman who came up in the flag (late supercargo of the Racer, for France one of the vessels captured with the *Dolphin*) gives it as his full belief, from what he could learn, that an attack will be made upon Baltimore.

April 23.

It is stated that the enemy's force has been increased by a ship of the line, two frigates and some smaller vessels.—— Additional troops have marched to the fort.

The situation of the enemy requires continual watchfullness; and from the present organization of the militia is exceedingly toilsome, to the no little derangement of the private affairs of the people, which they bear with the most honorable patience.——These things will soon be corrected by a *stationary* force.

April 24.—*Postscript.*

This page was kept open until the latest hour for the purpose of noting any thing that might occur in consequence of the vicinity of the enemy. But we hear nothing in addition to what is stated under the proper head, except that the flag of truce remains for an answer, which is expected this evening, Friday. It is further said that there arrived off the mouth of the river on Thursday evening, three 74's, several frigates, and a number of smaller vessels in all 15.

We feel satisfied an attack is designed and are pretty well assured that the flag of truce is a mere covering for spies.—The enemy is artful as well as powerful.

ANNAPOLIS, (Md.) *April* 22.

The records of the state have been removed from this city to a place of security, several families have left it, and it is thought that the forces now stationed here are adequate to its defence.

BRITISH SQUADRON.

Three line of battle ships, a frigate and schooner came up the bay yesterday morning, and are now at anchor off our harbour. A small schooner, with a family on board, bound to Baltimore, was taken by this squadron a few days since, and yesterday sent into this port.

Little is said at this time about the gun-boats and torpedoes, which once were to produce such wonderful execution among the British fleet. They have been found inadequate to the purpose for which they were intended, and the advocates of such visionary schemes of defence have now become as silent as the grave about them, and these millions are totally lost. We hear no ranting against a respectable navy as formerly, and those who shuddered at an army of five thousand men, can now look with perfect composure on one of eleven times its numbers. If the army has been visited with disasters, an opportunity now offers for the gun-boats to retrieve, in some measure, the character of the nation, by either destroying the British squadron, or driving it from the Chesapeake, and show by such an act, that Jefferson's system was not altogether chimerical.

Maryland Gaz.

WILMINGTON *April*, 23.

POOL'S ISLAND.

The enemies squadron in the Chesapeake have taken this island, which lies about 17 miles sbove the mouth of the Patapsco and within three of the Estern Shore. It contains about 300 acres of well cultivated land, and belongs to P. Wethered, Esq. who lately resided on it The object of the British in taking possesion, is to obtain water and fresh provisions, which will be found in great plenty.

BLOCK ISLAND.

We mentioned in our last that the enemy had taken possesion of Block Island. The American Gazetteer gives the following account of this place:—"This Island belongs to Rhode Island, and forms the township of New-Shoreham. It lies 8 leagues S. S. W. from R. Island; and contains 714 inhabitants. It is famous for cattle and sheep, butter and cheese; and the shores abound with fish."

OGDENSBURGH, (N. Y.) *April* 14.

Within two weeks past upwards of 2000 troops and sailors have passed Prescott, on their way to the lakes—1400 have gone up since last Thursday. There is no appearance of a force at Prescott.

By a person direct from Massena, information is received that 40 British boats, laden with troops, etc. are on their way up the river It is feared they will land a party at Hamilton, as there is a quantity of public property at that place.

A person from Canada informs, that the new British frigate built at Kingston, is to be launched to-day; she is to mount 36 guns.

BOSTON, *April* 19.

We understand that a requisition of 130 men, including 6 officers of the Constitution's crew, was made yesterday by order of Government, for the purpose of manning our vessels at Sackett's Harbor. Fifteen Stage Coaches were employed to convey them to their place of destination. Two hundred Infantry were also ordered to the same place.

A YANKEE VOTE.

The following vote was given in for Governor, Lt. Governor, and Senator, in Plainfield, Massachusetts, at the late election.

That Liberty's fair tree may stand,
And guard its sons in their own land;
That Peace and Commerce flourish long,
I'll give my vote for CALEB STRONG.
William Philips,
Eli P. Ashman.

While those who wish for war and tax,
Who want a chance to swing their packs,
And march & fight, for what? O darn'em,
May bring their votes for Jo— B. Varnum.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 24.

Governor Strong is re-elected in Massachusetts by the unexampled majority of upwards of FIFTEEN THOUSAND—— Such has been the effect of the Madisonian system, in *federalizing* that powerful state: And such will every where be the effect of the same wretched system. In this state, on every rational calculation, Stephen Van Rensselaer will be elected by a majority of at least five, if not ten thousand.

When the republican party shall learn to know its *real* from its *pretended* friends, it may rise again——but not before.

[*Albany Register.*

Extract of a letter from Fort Stoddart, dated April 1, 1813.

"On or about the the 10th inst. Gen. Wilkinson will take either peaceably or forcibly, possession of the Town and Citadel of Mobile, and the American standard will at last wave victorious over the venerable ramparts of fort Conde. The great strength of this fortress (erected during the reign of Louis XIV.) may be deduced from the circumstances of its having been defended several weeks by 80 men, against the united attack of 2000 under Don Galvez, in 1780, and finally capitulated honorably. One hundred and fifty rations are said to be daily issued to the Spanish garrison, but I scarce think that the number of troops can justify it. Be assured the disasters of the North will never be repeated in our S. W. army; for its commander prefers death to defeat, and all his officers are equally emulous of distinction."

Translations from Spanish papers.

SITUATION OF THE SPANISH ARMIES.

FIRST ARMY.

General Lacey, 15,000 men, has a complete command of the province of Catalonia, head quarters within six miles of Tarragona, on which place, an attack is expected.

SECOND ARMY.—Gen. Elio, about 18000 men, head quarters at Alicant, occupies the lines of the province of Murcia, and a division of the same is extended as far as La Mancha.

THIRD ARMY.—Gen. O'Donnell, head quarters at Cordova; this army occupies the provinces of Andalusia, part of Murcia and Estremadura, calculated to amount to 25000 men; this army has besides, a body of reserve in Seville, under Gen. Cruz, of about ten thousand men more.

FOURTH ARMY.—Gen. Castanos, head quarters at Astorga, is composed of about 40000 men, occupies the northern provinces of Spain, to which is to be added another body of reserve under Gen. Santocildes, in Valladolid, to the amount of 15000 men. There are also several large divisions of Guerrillas, which are spread all over the peninsula. The British army under Lord Wellington at Fresnada, about 35000; that under Beresford as many more, half Portuguese, are in the neighborhood of Badajoz, and have expeditionary corps in Alicant, of about 8000 men.

SITUATION OF THE FRENCH ARMIES IN SPAIN.

FIRST ARMY.

General Mathieu, Governor of Barcelona, about 10000 troops, garrisoning said place—Tarragona, Gerona, Sixida, and keeping up their communication with France.

SOUTHERN ARMY.—Marshal Suchet. head quarters at Valencia, extends as far as Alicant and Cuenca, about 20 thousand men.

ARMY OF THE CENTRE.—Marshal Soult, head quarters at Madrid, with king Joseph, about 20000 men, occupies the provinces of Castile and northern part of Estremadura.

ARMY OF THE NORTH.—Under General Cafarelli, at Burgos and Pamplona, and keeping up the communication with France.

PARIS, MARCH 1.

Extract of a letter from Augsburgh, dated 19th February—The King of Bavaria, with the intention of meeting the extraordinary exigencies of the state, without increasing the amount of debt, & without obstructing the payments of the differents services which are made with the greatest regularity, has ordered that the voluntary loan which had been opened through the medium of a lottery should be converted into a forced loan.—In consequence of which all the inhabitants of the Kingdom who possess a fortune of more than 2000 florins, or a salary or pension above 600 florins, are to contribute to this loan according to their fortunes and salaries; so that those who are possessed of a fortune of from 2000 to 4000 florins, shall be obliged to purchase a ticket of the value of 10 florins of from 4000 to 5000 florins, a ticket at 25 florins; of 10,000 florins a ticket at 150 florins; and for every 1000 above 10.000 an additional ticket at 15 florins. These particulars are detailed in the ordinance which has just been published, and which provides at the same time for the establishment of a general register of an assessment. The whole amount is to be paid over to the sinking fund (rised diamortissement.)

MARCH 2.

It is confidentiy asserted that the Emperor will proceed immediately to Antwerp, where he will inspect his fleet; that he will go from there to Amsterdam and examine the Helder and the Squadron in the Texel; that from thence his majesty will proceed to Gronengen, Munster, Osnabruck, Bremen and Hamburgh, and that from this last city he will remove his head quarters to Magdeburgh.

MARCH 6.

The display of forces which is at present making throughout the whole extent of the French empire, is well calculated to inspire confidence and to re-assure the minds of the most timed. Never was an example of similar activity witnessed; never did an administration display more energy, and never was it more zealously supported.

H. M. the Emperor arrived at Paris on the 18th of last December. It was only on the 1st of Jan. that the losses of the army was ascertained, and that measures were taking to repair them. It was necessary to apportion the different contingents of the conscription from the departments of the South to the mouths of the Elbe, from Cape Finisterre to the banks of the Arno and the Tiber. The mounting of the cavalry, and the transportation of the artillery, of military stores of all kinds, could only commence during the month of Jan. and notwithstanding, towards the middle of Feb. every thing was not only organized but set in motion; more than 200,000 men were placed at the disposal of the military authorities, and the greatest part of them had arrived at their places of destination, or were on their march towards it. More than 20,000 horses, the amount of voluntary donations, are added to the numerous purchases which government has made, and will render the French cavalry more formidable than it ever has been.

We have recorded with particular care the departments and even the individuals who have given marked proofs of patriotism and devotion to the sovereign. At this moment all the departments vie with each other in zeal and activity—Never was the levy of the conscription made with such rapidity. The New conscripts are animated with the best principles; and such is the aptitude of the French for military exercises, that a few weeks will suffice to enable them to appear with honor in the ranks of our brave legions. What can a people have to fear who possesses such astonishing resources, and whose government is directed by a chief as skilfull in the cabinet as in the field.

Dantzic is attacked by the Russian; but Dantzic is provisioned for more than six months. This city which art and nature have rendered one of the strongest places in Europe, contains s numerous garrison commanded by an intrepid and experienced general. Every thing announces that the projects of Russia will be defeated before Dantzic, as the English forces were scattered before the castle of Borgos. The last exploit of Gen. Rapp, which we have recorded under the Stetten head, is of the most happy presage. In a very warm affair, the Russians driven from their strong redoubt, had 2000 men killed and wounded. They lost 800 men taken prisoners, and 6 pieces of cannon.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 12th March.

"The British Packet has just arrived, and brings some information which may be of some importance, that you should know.

A London paper of the 16th ult. contains the discussions of the Parliament on American affairs, with a recapitulation of the correspondence which took place at different periods between the authorities of the two countries; when an unanimous vote passed both houses approbatory of the measures of their government in the declaration of war against the U. S. and pledging themselves with their utmost energy in a vigorous prosecution of it by land and sea. For which purpose orders have been issued to prepare a strong squadron of ships of War, and some troops are assembling at Portsmouth, to be embarked for Halifax, with great expidition

They have also come to a determination to respect neutral flags—even those vessels lately put under Spanish colours, and conveying produce; their motive in this is evident it being a substitute for the former licences, which method will for the future be discontinued."

The Emperor Alexander addressed a Proclamation to his army, while at Wilna, which was made a part of the ceremonies at a solemn Te Deum, given in that city.

The following is the concluding part of the address:

"To day we inform our well beloved and faithful subjects, with a lively joy and grateful acknowledgements towards God, that the reality has surpassed even hopes, and that what we announced at the commencement of this war, is accomplished beyond all measure: there is no longer a single enemy on the face of our territory, or rather, there they all remain—but in what state? Dead, wounded and prisoners. Even their proud chief himself, has with the utmost difficulty, escaped with his principal officers, leaving his army dispersed, and abandoning his cannon, of which there are more than a thousand pieces, exclusive of those buried or thrown into the water, which have been recovered, and are now in our hands ——the scene of the destruction of his armies surpasses all belief. One almost imagines that our eyes deceive us. Who has been able to effect this? Without derogating from the merited glory of the Commander in Chief of our armies, this distinguished general, who has rendered to his country services forever memorable, and without detracting from the merits of other valiant and able commanders who have distinguished themselves by their zeal and order, nor from the general bravery of the troops, we must confess that what they have accomplished surpasses human power."

[*London Paper.*

NEW-YORK, *April* 25.

We learn by the passengers in the North River Steam Boat, that it was reported at Albany on Saturday morning, that the fleet under the command of Com. Chauncey, had sailed from Sackett's harbour, with Col. Pike's regiment on board, supposed to be destined for Kingston.

By Capt. Merry, of the ship Niagara, we learn, that the privateer Globe, of Baltimore, was in with the Rock of Lisbon on the 22d ult. and captured 6 or 8 sail of English vessels. She was chased by the brig Zenobia, but outsailed her.

A London paper of the 13th of February mentions the departure of two battalions of troops for Quebec.

A letter from Cadiz, dated march 1 to a gentleman in Norfolk, says, "Russia is sending 60,000 troops to this country to join the army under lord Wellington, at the opening of the campaign on the 1st of April."

The Hornet, it is said, is under sailing orders for England and France, with despatches. Mr. Crawford, our new minister to the French court, it is conjectured, will embark in her.

Another correspondence is said to have taken place between our government and Sir J. B. Warren.

The ship Neptune, captain Jones. has been ordered to be ready for sea by Wednesday next. It will be recollected that this ship carries out Mr. Bayard and Mr. Gallatin, to St. Petersburgh.

4000 wt. Gun Powder,

1700 do. Tarred Cable,
Bed and Sacken-bottom Cords,
Plough Lines, seine and blocking Twine,
Plug and Twist Tobacco,
Port and Sherry Wine, Cogniac Brandy,
Prime Coffee, Loaf Sugar, and Teas,
Chocolate, Spices, Molasses, Glue,
Juniper Berries, Shad, Mackarell,
Juniata Bar Iron, &c. &c.

Sold WHOLESALE, at the Commission and Storage Ware-House, Ferry Street.

DAVID LOGAN & Co.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE public are respectfully informed that the partnership of ELLIOTT & HARKER, in the Mills at the mouth of the Sawmill Run, is dissolved.

WEST ELLIOTT

April 22, 1813.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *May* 7, 1813.

BY THE EXPRESS.

Extract of a letter from Calvin Pease, Esq. dated, Huron, May 3, 1813.

"I left Sandusky this morning—the British have attacked Gen. Harrison, at the Rapids. The attack commenced on Thursday about noon, and has continued with little intermission until last night—It commenced again this morning and continued as long as I could hear. Mr. Chris Hays, went with Capt. Burnham and Doct. Coleman, on Thursday for Miami, but could not get through. They staid within half a mile of the fort, on Thursday night, and in the morning Mr. Hays got within a quarter of a mile of it, and could see the flashes of the guns through the trees, but could not discover the force of the enemy. He thinks the fort completely invested. There was a tremendous discharge of Artillery and small arms. We hope, however, the garrison will be able to hold out. Mr. Hays arrived at Sandusky yesterday, but his companions had not arrived."

[Fort Meigs is a strong, well built fortification, and with the troops which Gen. Harrison has there, we are confident he will be able successfully to withstand all the force the British can bring against him.]

MILITIA.

The blessed effects of Mr. Madison's war are daily and hourly becoming more and more apparent. Independent of the almost incalculable expences it has created, and the destruction of property which has ensued, another draft of the militia has been made from Westmoreland and Fayette counties, and they are dragged from their homes at a season, which, if neglected, must cut off all their expectations for the residue of the year. Part of two companies, being about one-fourth of the Fayette quota, marched through this place about ten days ago for Erie.

We are told that this small detachment was with difficulty collected and prevailed on to march. If militia are to be relied on, to carry on Mr. Madison's war, he will be obliged to adopt more energetic measures, than the laws of Pennsylvania authorize, to bring them into the field—and, we shall not be surprized, if the militia are as much harrassed during the present year, as they have been the year past, that Mr. Madison will have to adopt the favorite plan of his friend Bonaparte, and send the *conscripts* chain'd and handcuff'd to their places of rendezvous.

Extract of a letter from an officer of respectability at the Rapids, to his son in Chillicothe, dated

"RAPIDS, April 18, 1813.

"Our spies, consisting of Indians and white men, to the amount of 20, have just come in from the River Raisin, and brought with them three Frenchmen as prisoners. The Frenchmen inform us, that the British and Indians intend to attack this post, in about 12 days, or perhaps sooner. We are engaged day and night, in making preparations to receive them; throwing up breast-works about our pickets, and mounting our cannon."

SHAVING.

When a man gets into bad credit by extravagance and imprudence, and wants money and "*must have it*," he resorts to a set of hard hearted people called usurers whose method it is to give the spendthrift 90 dollars and take a bond with interest for a hundred—this is called shaving and the person who is obliged to undergo it, is generally considered in the road to ruin.

Mr. Madison being authorised to borrow 16 million of dollars to support the war, has contracted with the money lenders to give a script or note, for 100 dollars with interest, for which government receives in cash but 88—Or for 16 million received the people will be bound to pay, with interest, 18 millions 181 thousand and 818 dollars and 18 cents, being a premium put into the pockets of the lenders of TWO MILLION ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS EIGHTEEN CENTS.—This is shaving with a witness—and shaving the people pretty well, considering it is only the first year of the war, and especially when it is considered that this shaving is to be repeated every year as long as the war lasts.

Taxes too, are kindly promised us next month, when the new congress meet. So we shall have a variety at any rate, and what with shaving and taxing shall not be at a loss for a way to get rid of our money—To speak serious are we not in the road to ruin. *Con. Cour.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the 1st of June next—a compliance with this request will save trouble and expence. Those to whom he stands indebted are requested to present their accounts for settlement.

WILLIAM DEAL, Sen.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1813.

It is with sincere regret we announce the death of Col. JOEL FERREE, on Monday morning the 26th ult. at Zanesville, in the State of Ohio.

He had resided for a number of years in Mifflin township in this county. In October last, he was elected Colonel of the 1st Regiment 2d Brigade Pennsylvania Militia, and shortly after marched from this place to join the north-western army under the command of Gen. Harrison, and was on his return home from Fort Meigs, after having honorably served out the time for which he had been elected, and had proceeded as far as Zanesville, when his progress was arrested by the cold hand of death—Cut off in the meridian of life, when his bosom beat high with the consciousness of having performed his duty to his country, and with the manly pride of being a useful citizen. His spirited, honorable and upright conduct whilst in the service of his country, gained him the esteem and friendship of his brother officers, and the confidence and affection of the soldiers.—His sense of honor was refined and dignified—a noble and generous soul endeared him to all who knew him—he was a public spirited, patriotic, and valuable member of society—and with all these amiable traits in his character, he was a sincere and pious Christian, and his friends have the consolation of believing, that he is now enjoying the reward of a well spent life in the mansions of eternal bliss.

In the death of Col. Ferree an amiable consort and a numerous family of children are bereft of their guardian and protector, and his relatives and neighbours of a sincere, active and zealous friend.

His remains were interred in the evening of the day on which he died, with all the respect and military honors, which the citizens of Zanesville could bestow.

Died, on the 16th inst. at Pittsburgh, STEELE SEMPLE, Esq. Counsellor at Law.

Endowed with transcendant powers of mind, prompt, acute, correct, learned and eloquent, he was long regarded as among the very first and ablest counsel at the bar:—To him literary attainments were no labour, for being congenial to his taste, they were gained as if by intuition, and retained by a memory that knew not how to forget:—In brilliancy of thought, felicity of expression, and genuine wit, he had no equal, no rival among his contemporaries.

His heart was worthy of the noble intellect by which it was directed:—ardent in its friendship; kind in its affections; tender in its temper; constant in its attachment; generous and liberal to a fault in its intercourse with the world.—Such, indeed, was the rare union of pre-eminent talents, with the most benevolent disposition, that this amiable man never wounded a companion by his exquisite wit, nor made a deserving man his enemy in the whole course of his life.

From the Freemans Journal.

"A GREAT MAN IS FALLEN ISRAEL."

It is with the deepest regret we announce to the citizens of Philadelphia, and to the world, the loss of BENJAMIN RUSH, who died yesterday afternoon, at 20 minutes past 5 o'clock, of the prevailing typhus fever.

His death is a public and private calamity.

In him Science has lost one of her most distinguished sons; Philanthrophy a brother; the United States a patriot of the Revolution; The sick, the afflicted, and the poor, ah! how incalculably great is the loss of this beloved Physician, who, like the good Samaritan, went about to the last, doing good, and administering relief to the body as well as comfort to the soul.

It has pleased the ALMIGHTY to take him from us. While we bow with submission to the heavenly mandate, we must long, very long, deeply depiore so affecting a dispensation.

MONITORY.

O Thou! whose word from solid darkness struck
That spark, the Sun, strike wisdom from my soul!

YOUNG.

ON THE PARTICULAR PROVIDENCE OF GOD.

THERE is no doctrine which is more useful and consolitory, than that which revelation teaches us concerning the constant operation of a divine and particular Providence. If we believed that the universe was a state of anarchy, confusion and uproar; that the governor of the world was a cruel and malignant Being, who made sport of human misery, such a thought would overwhelm the mind; it would turn the gloom of adversity into a shadow of death, and mingle poison in the cup of bitterness which we are doomed to drink. But scripture informs us, that the dark dispensations of Providence are part of that plan which has the ultimate good of the world for its object; take their rise from the goodness of our father in Heaven, & are intended for the reformation and blessedness of his children. The best affections of the heart, the noblest graces of the soul, the highest virtues of life, the offering that is most acceptable to heaven are taught and acquired in the school of adversity.

Since the evils of life do so necessarily force us to have resort to the comforts of religion, being capable of no other cure or remedy, it may show us some marks of God's goodness and care of us, even in his permitting these many evils in the world. They are so many calls to us to search out & secure to ourselves that real happiness, to which we are designed. Had we been made for this world only, it would be impossible to imagine a reason, why a being of infinite goodness should place us in the midst of so many fears and sorrows; but we are formed for a more lasting state than this, and are placed here only for trial, it was necessary and agreeable to the wise ends of Providence to surround us on all sides with warning not to set up our rest here, but to remember, and with all our might to labor for the life that shall never perish. To this end the evils of the world are subservient; They are diffused through all conditions of life, and are calls to persons of all conditions to remember God in all their ways, and to keep a steadfast eye upon the things which he hath prepared for them who love him.

Since the evils of life further cannot be avoided nor when they fall upon us, cured, without the helps and assistances, which religion affords; let us consider what a sad choice we make for ourselves when we throw from us the hopes and comforts which flow from a due acknowledgment of God. If we have hope in this life only, we are most miserable.—We are born to misery, and must die to be happy. But if we add to the terrors of death by renouncing or forfeiting our hopes of futurity; if we corrupt the few pleasures of life by the fears of guilt, and give weight and sharpness to all our other afflictions, by a fearful looking for of judgement to come, our condition in this life will be most deplorable. As we value therefore even the pleasures of this life, and our share in the good things of this world, which the Providence of God has placed before us, let us keep ourselves in a capacity of enjoying them, by holding fast the comforts of religion. This we can do, only by complying with its requisitions, which say to us in the language of Solomon, "*Give me thy heart.*" By yielding our hearts, our affections and our lives to the service of the Most High, we are brought into friendship with him, and have a claim to all the blessings and promises of his holy covenant. Whatever be our alotment here, however depressed our circumstances in life, "although the fig tree should not blossom, nor fruit be found in the vine; though the labor of the olive should fail, & the field should yield no meat; though the flocks should be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stall, yet may we rejoice in the Lord, and joy in the God of our salvation." And although we know that the time is appointed when our dust shall return unto dust, and our spirit, to God that gave it, yet living under the influence of that faith which makes known thro' Jesus Christ the doctrine of life, and immortality, the Christian believer triumphantly exclaims, "We know that if the earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building with God, a house not made with hands eternal in the Heavens."

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for last year's FERRIAGE, are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately, by so doing they will save themselves trouble, and much oblige

D. BATHRICK.

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1813.

WANTED,

FOUR or Five Journeymen BLACKSMITHS, to whom generous wages and constant employment will be given. Apply to

FOSTER & MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1813.

COUNTRY LINEN WANTED.

CASH, and a liberal price, will be given for TWO THOUSAND YARDS half bleached Country Linen. Likewise, 100 women are wanted to do sewing. Apply to JOHN LINTON, corner of Market and Second Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1813.

SADDLE HORSES, *FOR HIRE.*

THE subscriber tenders his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, for past favours conferred upon him, and begs leave to inform them that he has removed his Saddle Horses from Mr. Joseph Ball's Tavern, in the Diamond, to Mr. John B. Gray's, at the sign of the Lamb and Shepherd, in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets, near the Hay Scales, where he continues to keep Saddle Horses for hire, at a very reduced price.

Having procured 10 young active Horses for that purpose, those persons who wish to hire may be assured of being supplied at the shortest notice, and the terms made agreeable to the length of their journies, and due attendance given.

He has on hand, a considerable quantity of good Pine Boards, which he will dispose of low for Cash. Also, Scantling, such as Joice, Studding Lathing, and Shingles.

He has likewise on hand, best quality Whiskey by the barrel.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles will please apply at the Sign of the Lamb and Shepherd in Third Street between Market and Wood Streets to JOHN SIMCOCK.

Pittsburgh, April 28, 1813.

NOTICE.

THOSE Inhabitants of Pittsburgh, who have not paid their Poor Tax, to James Young, the Collector for 1812, are requested to call at Philip Gilland's, Esq. and discharge the same forthwith, to prevent additional costs accruing.

JAMES KERWIN, } late Overseers
NATH'L IRISH, } of the Poor.
JAMES YOUNG, Collector.

April 28, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry fierie facias issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court-house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 10th day of May next, to wit.

All the right title and interest in and to a certain lot or piece of ground No. 475, in col. Wood's general plan of the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Liberty street 200 feet, on Strawberry-alley 140 feet, be the same more or less, and adjoining lot No. 474—On which are erected divers dwelling houses and other buildings, known by the name of the Lamb tavern, subject to a yearly ground rent of 250 dollars, payable quarterly to James Gormly, the property of Daniel Bathrick.

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Sh'ff.*

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1813.

SCHOOL.

ROBERT SMITH, makes known, to his friends and patrons, informs them that he has taken a more airy situation for a SCHOOL---facing the round church, close to the Widow Bell's, where he will open on Monday next. He will be thankful to those who will patronise him. to hand to him their names.

May 7th.

REMOVAL.

MR. WILLIAM B. FOSTER having declined the Mercantile line of business, the Agency for the Sale of MICHAEL LEE & Co's PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES is in consequence removed to

SUTTON & M'NICKLE'S

Store, in Water Street, between Market and Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

WHO HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of the above Medicines, so justly celebrated for twelve years, in all parts of the United States, viz:—

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.
Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and iruptions.
Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye water.
Lee's Tooth ache drops.
Lee's Damask lip salve.
Lee's Corn plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Tooth powder.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Nehemiah Gregory, agent for the proprietors, dated Norfolk, (Virg.) July 24th, 1812.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Essence of Mustard is highly approved of by a number of persons of this city, who have had occasion to apply it in cases of bruises, sprains, &c. You may send me a further supply; also, send me some of your Anti-Bilious Pills, as they sell well; the whole of your Medicines are in considerable demand. Your truly,

N. GREGORY.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & CO.

*** At the place of Sale, may be had gratis, Pamphlets, containing cases of cures, whose length prevent their being herewith inserted.

STOLEN GOODS.
100 Dollars Reward.

ON the night of Wednesday the 21st inst. at Doran's tavern, 36 miles below Pittsburgh, the waggon of John Rupurt, on his way from Philadelphia, laden with Goods belonging to the subscribers, was entered by some person unknown, and the following articles taken from a trunk therein, viz.

1 Indian bed spread,
1 piece black habit cloth, No. 9054, containing 30 1-2 yards,
1 piece bottle green habit cloth, No. 8,633, containing 11 1-4 yards,
1 dozen men's white cotton hose.
1 piece super long cloth shirting, containing 36 yards,
1 dozen chambry shawls,
1 1-4 dozen 8-4 coloured shawls (rich)
1 piece German check,

FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid by the subscribers for the delivery of the above Goods at their Store in Pittsburgh, or one-fifth of the value for any part thereof, and Fifty Dollars more, for the prosecution of the villain or villains to conviction.

R. E. FLEESON & CO.

Pittsburgh, April 28, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

PITTSBURGH

Have lately received the following publications.

Chesterfield Travestie; or school for Modern manners.

The Absentee: A tale by Miss Edgeworth.

Marian—A novel in 2 vols.

Traits of Nature—By Miss Burney.

Good men of modern date.

Tales—By the Rev. George Crabbe.

Life and administration of Spencer Perceval.

Santo Sebastiano; or the Young Protector.

The Milesian Chief—A romance, by Murphy.

Campaign against Quebec in 1775.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage—and other Poems, by Lord Byron.

Advice to Whistle players.

Rejected Addresses; or the new Theatram Poeatrum.

Things by the right names.

Self Indulgence—A tale of the 19th century.

Young mother; or Albinia—A novel.

Vivian, aad Emilie de Coulanges——tales by Miss Edgeworth.

Emerald Isle—A Poem by Charles Philips, Esq. embellished with a full length portrait of Brian, King of Ireland.

The Iliad of Homer—A miniature edition.

Literary Visitor.

Kett's elements of general knowledge.

Pindar's Works—4 vols.

Geographical and Historical view of the world—Exhibiting a complete delineation of the natural and artificial features of each country—5 vols.

Goldsmith's Natural History—abridged.

Sketch of a plan and method of education, founded on an analysis of the human faculties, and natural reason, suitable for the offspring of a free people, and for all rational beings—By Joseph Neef.

Historical Compend—Containing a brief survey of the great line of history, from the earliest times to the present day.

Life of Mahomet—Or the history of that imposture which was begun, carried on, and finally established by him in Arabia.

Life of Joseph—The Son of Israel.

Voyage to the Eastern part of Terra Firma, or the Spanish Main, in S. America, in 1801——1804.

Geographical, natural and civil history of Chili—2 vols.

Clerk's Magazine.

Charms of literrture.

Avenia—Or a Tragical poem, on the oppression of the human species.

Notes on the West Indies—Written kuring the expedition under the command of the late Gen. Sir R. Abercrombie, 3 vols.

New series of the medical Repository, &c.

Ink powder of a superior quality wholesale and retail.

Wafers, Quills, Pencils, and a great variety of Stationary.

April 26, 1813.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to all persons, who left guns with the subscriber to be repaired, that if they do not come forward and give satisfactory information that the gun belongs to them, and pay the amount for repairing the same, they will be sold by public auction, in *Thirty days from this date.* Those who are concerned will please enquire of *Mr. Aaron Hart*, in Pittsburgh, who is authorised to deliver said guns, and receive money for the repairing of the same.

ISAAC FERREE.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1813.

STEAM ENGINES—*AGAIN!*

WERE the subscriber influenced merely by selfish motives, he ought, perhaps, to blush at appearing again before the public, in any kind of controversy with the puffing steam company. But, if it be found that this company, under cover of an ill-grounded patent, have had the address to deceive the public, and monopolize a profitable branch of business, extorting great sums of money for privileges of no value, he feels a consciousness of acting uprightly, in attempting to dispel the illusion. He therefore, and not for the honor of appearing in print, at this time merely announces his steady determination to adhere to his proposals already before the public, and to warrant against all pretended claims for damages which may be made by any patentee. And he hereby assures the young mrn, who has appeared in behalf of the "Proprietors of the patent, and the Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company," that should he proceed to issue any more of his *poetic advertisements*, no notice will be taken of them, unless indeed, he should be much more successful in his subsequent addresses to the muses, than in the specimen already exhibited.

So farewell, "*Dear George.*"

THOS. COPELAND.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States, for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.
Who have constantly for Sale,
HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in
Consumptions,	the stomach and
Lowness of spirits,	back,
Loss of appetite,	Indigestion,
Impurity of the	Melancholy,
blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysteric affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weaknesses,	Relaxations, &c. &c

ITCH CURED

BY ONCE USING,
LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.
HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.
HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.
TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.
THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.
Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,

An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No. 56, Maiden Lane New-York.*

POT AND PEARL ASHES.

WANTED, a few Tons of POT & PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given. Apply to

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL & Co.
Pittsburgh, 24th Feb. 1813. 3m

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.
tf

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company*
August 6th, 1812.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved contains by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable.

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser.

Enquire of JOHN NIBLOW, on the premises; or WM. WILKINS, Pittsburgh.
December 9, 1812. tf

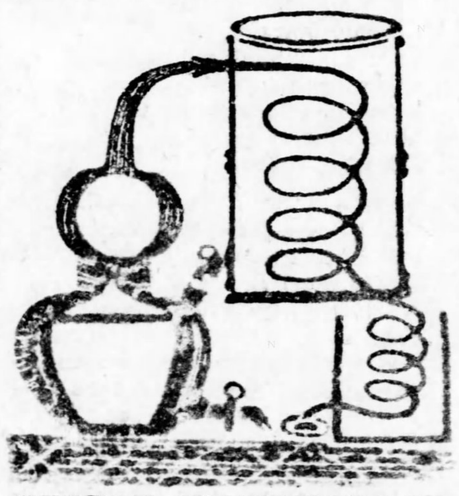
SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813.
tf



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
heet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.
June 23, 1812.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

J. P. & J. W SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH,

Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

DR. ROGERS'S

Vegetable Pulmonic DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds.* In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and thro' the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternate thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for fou days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—The disorder increased rapidly upon me In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent couch, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent. is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote toall pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed

JACOB W. BREWSTER.
Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the House and premises I now occupy at the north-east corner of the Public Square, in Pittsburgh. The House is in good repair, and contains eleven convenient apartments with spacious cellars and garrets. There is an excellent pump and smoke-house in the yard, and the ground in rear, (from whence there is a passage into Diamond alley) will admit of extensive buildings being erected.

I will also sell a Lot of Ground adjoining the former in the rear, containing 30 feet in front on Diamond alley, and extending back 120 feet, with two Brick Houses erected thereon, rented for the ensuing year at $ 180.

The purchaser can have possession the first day of April next.

THOMAS COLLINS.
Pittsburgh, February 19, 1812.

TO RENT,

For one or more years,

A FARM three miles and an half from Pittsburgh—Should the whole of the Farm be too large, a part will be rented. Possession will be given the first of April next. No person need apply without being well recommended. For terms apply to JOHN DARRAGH, Esq. in Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

PHILIP WINEBIDDLE.
Pitt township, March 10, 1813.

The Full Bred Horse

YOUNG EMPEROR,

WILL stand to cover Mares this Season, from the first of April to the first of July, at the stable of the subscriber, in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a quarter of a mile from Mr. John Means's Tavern, at Turtle creek, at the rate of Five Dollars the Season—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap—and Ten Dollars for ensuring a Colt. Payment for the Season will be taken in Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats at Market price, if delivered by the second week in October next; after that time, nothing but Cash will be taken. For the Single Leap, the cash must be paid at the time; and for Ensuring, when the Mare is known to be with Colt; and if the Mare is parted with, the person who owned her must pay the ensurance.

YOUNG EMPEROR,

Is a beautiful brown, 5 years old this spring, 16 hands and an half high, strong and active made, and is well adapted for either saddle or draft. His sire was the imported horse Emperor, owned by Mr. Peter Brugh, and allowed to be an excellent foal getter; his dam was a colt of the imported horse Paymaster; and Young Emperor was raised by Colonel Brown, of Adams county, Pennsylvania.

A further account of his pedigree, is deemed useless, as his figure, size, and movements will recommend him to good judges.

JOHN IRWIN.
March 8, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD,
Wood Street.
Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of the subscribers is dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having accounts to settle for debts owing by or due them, are requested to make application to *Thomas Cromwell,* who is fully authorised to pay and receive the same.

THOMAS CROMWELL,
JOHN CROMWELL.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1813.

THOMAS CROMWELL, after expressing his grateful thanks to his friends for their former friendship, informs them he has taken into partnership Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON. The business will therefore in future be conducted under the firm of

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Who have now employed as well as T. & J. Cromwell's old Store House, his (Robinson's) large and commodious three story brick Warehouse, situated at the corner of Front and Wood Streets, which, together, affords room for two hundred loads of Goods, and is perfectly secure from fire and *water.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership,* and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines,* and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines,* and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.
Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.
Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powaer.* A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.